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Professor Burnet warns the reader at the start that the detailed grounds upon which his discussion is based are not to be looked for in this volume. The opinions expressed in the earlier part are in general the conclusions reached in his *Early Greek Philosophy*; those of the later chapters he hopes to support by detailed argument at some future time. There is of course much that will give rise to question and even to vigorous opposition when it is stated in a form which makes it properly a subject for controversy—for example, the specific distinctions which he draws between what is “Socratic” and what “Platonic” in the dialogues of Plato. But the severest critic of Professor Burnet’s opinions cannot fail to be impressed by the clearness and simplicity with which he discusses the great sophists of the fifth century and the “reaction against science” (pp. 105 ff.), the *ἀνθρωπος μέτρον* dictum of Protagoras (pp. 115 f.), the relation of the Platonic Socrates to the Socrates of Xenophon and to the caricature contained in the Clouds (esp. pp. 149 f.), the doctrine of reminiscence (pp. 153 ff.), and many topics which cannot here be enumerated. The synopses of dialogues which make up the greater portion of Book iii are particularly valuable. The usefulness of the book might, however, have been increased by a freer use of cross-reference and by more frequently stating the essential points of important controversies.

This brilliantly written study should be invaluable to the student who wishes to trace the first development of philosophic thought—provided he does not let himself forget that there are other points of view than the author’s—and especially welcome to the classical scholar whose interests in other fields of research have obliged him for many years to leave the pages of his Plato unturned.

GEORGE MILLER CALHOUN

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Aegean Days. By J. IRVING MANATT. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. xii+405. \$3.00.

The book is divided into two parts. The first, “A Summer in the Cyclades,” contains the record of a summer’s experiences while the author was American consul at Athens. Most of the summer was spent at Andros and this explains the somewhat undue prominence given to this island—fifteen out of twenty-one chapters. Tenos, Naxos, Paros, and Syra are the other islands described. Part II contains “Some Island Studies.” These include the record of a cruise with Dörpfeld to Aegina, Euboea, Delos, Mykonos, Samos; a description of Keos; a visit to Troy; a chapter each on Lesbos and Chios, and two on Ithaca. These are of special interest because the first records a visit to Ithaca in 1889 when that island’s title to Odysseus was still unchallenged, the second is Dörpfeld’s Ithaca. Mr. Manatt has fallen under “Dörpfeld’s spell” and he tells the reader very frankly that he is unable in the end to decide the vexed question.

Mr. Manatt’s method of treatment is historical. An island is visited, the landing and the incidents of securing lodgings are described, and then the

history of the island is given. Beginning with Homer, all allusions contained in classic Greek are accounted for. Then follow Roman occupation, mediaeval chaos, Venetian exploitation, Turkish tyranny, and Greek home rule. This savors of the book of Baedeker and the indices of classical texts, but nothing could be farther from the truth. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the reader is continually delighted with the author's apt illustrations from the *Anthology* and his comprehensive knowledge of modern Greek customs.

This book is "a record of diversion, not research" (p. 74), and it is, perhaps, unfair to carp at occasional lapses from a charming narrative style. Repetition is expected in oral narrative but should be avoided more carefully in printed memoirs, and we might have been spared the thrice-told tale of the Homeric steer who leaped overboard in the Andrian harbor. One may doubt if Aspasia were the only emancipated woman known in Athens (p. 299) and "Imperial Caesar" (p. 67) was "Imperious Caesar" in Shakespeare's time. While so much was said of Andros I wonder that no mention was made of the glorious springs which furnish so much water for exportation to Athens that drinking-water there is not *νερόν* but *ἀνδρος*.

Mr. Manatt writes in a charmingly simple style of his experiences, and every lover of Greece is placed deeply in his debt by the present volume. It serves the twofold purpose of reminding the classicist that Greek has never been a dead tongue and of introducing him to some of the byways of Greece. No recent writer has so well described the lovely Aegean in its varying moods or so well caught the spirit of modern Greek hospitality. This is an ideal book for an evening's recreation and an indispensable guide to the "Isles of Greece." An especial interest is added by the fact that Greece has just doubled her territory and trebled her population.

OBERLIN COLLEGE

LOUIS E. LORD

The Influence of Isocrates on Cicero, Dionysius and Aristides. By HARRY MORTIMER HUBBELL. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. Pp. xii+72.

Isocrates, the leading exponent of the sophistical ideal in the fourth century B.C., naturally had a marked effect upon the men who tried to revive this ideal in Roman times. In this dissertation Professor Hubbell traces the influence, not of his style or theories of rhythm, which have been studied by others, but of his conception of the purpose and sphere of rhetorical education. Isocrates believed in the practical nature of oratory: the breadth of subject-matter on which he insists not only makes for general culture, but also produces the successful statesman, general, and philosopher (pp. 1-15). In the rhetorical works of Cicero (pp. 16-40) and Dionysius of Halicarnassus (pp. 41-53), and in Aristides (pp. 54-64) and Pseudo-Lucian, *Laudatio Demosthenis* (pp. 64-66) are found indications of a similar ideal, and there are many verbal